

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 12.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1851.

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GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES

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THE Fourteenth Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in March, and continue four months.
Through the liberality of the friends of the school, the Building, containing twelve large and convenient rooms, has been thoroughly completed. Our advantages and facilities for imparting instruction are now unsurpassed by any similar Institution in the State.

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The course of study is substantially the same as that pursued in our Colleges.
As a requisite for Graduation, young Ladies are required (in addition to moral and mental Philosophy, Belles Lettres, &c.) to pass a thorough examination upon the entire course of Mathematics, including Conic Sections and Olmsted's larger Philosophy.

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Primary studies, \$5 00
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For further particulars address Lucky & Davis, Fayette, Mo.

SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
Pres't, of the Board of Trustees.
Fayette, Feb. 13, 1851.

GLASGOW HOUSE.

THIS House is now open and ready for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited.

C. H. GUYGER, Proprietor.
General Stage Office, kept at the Glasgow House.
Glasgow, Missouri, Dec. 5, 1850.

CHAS. H. MILTON,

(SUCCESSOR TO THOS. ANDREWS.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN STOVES AND HOLLOWWARE; manufacturer of Copper, Japaned and plain Tin and Sheet Iron Wares. No. 72 North Second street, a few doors south of the Monroe House, sign of the Gilt Stove, has constantly on hand a variety of the heaviest and best constructed Cooking Stoves; also Coal and Wood burning stoves. Particular attention paid to the selection of the best material and manufacture of Wares for the city or country trade. All work fully guaranteed.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his old customers, as well as the former patrons of Thomas Andrews, that he is fully prepared to fill all orders in the shortest possible time, and on the most reasonable terms; and hopes by proper attention to his business to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

St. Louis, Feb. 13—6m.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

EMERSON & HANDLEY would respect-fully inform the public that they have purchased of the Messrs. Annot their entire establishment, and are now prepared to accommodate both citizens and strangers, with every description of vehicle, and good saddle horses, at a moment's notice.

The additions we are making in new carriages, Buggies, and fine horses, (none other kept,) will enable us to furnish "turn outs," equal in style and comfort to any establishment in the State. We are also prepared, at all times, to attend on pleasure parties, and to convey steamboat passengers to any point they may desire to go.

By strict attention to the wants of the community, and a fixed determination to deserve the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon our predecessors, we feel assured that our efforts to please, will be appreciated by a generous community.

A Hearse and Carriages will at all times be in readiness to attend funerals, either in the city or country.

Glasgow, Jan. 1, 1851.

GET OUT OF THE WAY YOU CRIPPLES!

Nimble Sixpence better than a Slow Shilling.

Call and See!

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of this and surrounding counties, that they have opened a Saddler's Shop in Glasgow, in Chiles' Row, one door below the Drug Store of Digges & Co., where they will keep on hand a large

Stock of Materials, and are prepared to do all work in their line with dispatch and in the neatest and most durable manner. Particular attention given to repairing. Blind Bridles, and all other kinds of farming gear always on hand. They expect competition and will sell their goods as cheap as any establishment in Missouri.

Seven and a half cents paid for Dry hides, in work from the shop.

JOHN M. PAXNE,
ALEXANDER MARTIN.
Jan. 16, 1851—16-3m.

Look to You Interest.

THE undersigned, has again the pleasure to inform the public, that he is prepared to receive and forward Merchandise, as well as Produce, upon his usual accommodating terms.

And as competition is rife, among the Merchants in Glasgow, in the way of selling their goods, I think it but just, that some disposition should be shown on the part of buyers of the products of the country.

I, for one, am in the market, with ample means to purchase, Hemp, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, Flax Seed, Dry Hides, Feathers, Furs and Fruit, at liberal prices for Cash.

Very Respectfully,
J. V. ROBINSON, Samuel Coles, Wm. Waller.

Comprising the Firms of
Waller & Robinson, and Cole & Robinson,
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

ROBINSON, WALLER & COLES,

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in,

All descriptions of Leather, &c. &c.

No 83 (East side) 2d street, bet. Locust and Olive St.—ST. LOUIS, MO.

KEEP on hand, at all seasons, a complete assortment of articles in their line, of their own Manufacture, which will be sold as low as any other house in the west.

As a constant supply of "Shoe-maker's" findings.

Highest market price paid at all times for Hides and skins.

St. Louis, April 3—1851-y.

MELVILLE,

FASHIONABLE HATTER.

No. 43 opposite the Planters' House, ST. LOUIS, MO.

To the Country merchants and persons purchasing Hats, would do well before purchasing by calling in at MELVILLE'S, No. 43, Fourth St., St. Louis. I take this method of informing the public that I have opened one of the most splendid Hat and Cap establishments ever opened in this Western country; where I have a large stock of the most fashionable Hats and Caps that can be bought, also all kinds of Marabou, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, &c., in addition will be found all kinds of children's Fancy straw Hats, caps and bonnets suitable for the spring of 1851.

I have in connection imported expressly for this market, the very finest French Parasols, Parasollets, Sunshades French and German Silk umbrellas, also constantly on hand French valises, carpet bags, and Ladies satchels, &c. &c.

I wish the examination of my stock, both at wholesale and retail. Hats and caps made to order at the shortest notice.

R. L. MELVILLE,
No. 43, opposite the Planters' House.
April 3, 1851. St. Louis.

BALMER & WEBER,

Publishers of Music,

And Wholesale and Retail dealers in Pianos, Music, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise.

No. 38 Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

At their establishment may at all times be found a large and varied assortment of Piano-Fortes, from the unrivalled manufactures of Neus & Clark, Bacon & Barrin, and Gale & Co., which they offer for sale at the lowest cash prices. These Piano-Fortes are all made to their order, to suit the western climate; and being from the best manufacturers in the country, we are enabled to suit the most fastidious as regards style, elasticity of touch and richness and brilliancy of tone.

Prince & Co.'s, Melodeon (Carhart's patent) of 4 and 5 Octaves at factory prices; also celebrated Guitars, Brann's Harps, the best of French Accordeons and Flutinas, as also Violins, Flutes, Fifes; and all kinds of instruments at importers prices. Italian strings of the best quality, always on hand. Instruction Books for all Instruments in great variety. New and beautiful music published daily; and exchanging our publication, with all the publishers in the Union, we are enabled to offer a much larger assortment of set music, and on better terms, than any house in the West.

Dealers, Teachers and Bands supplied at a most liberal discount.

St. Louis, April 10, '51—1y.

David Francis, Robt. Walton, W. Johnston.

Francis, Walton & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

and Importers of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, &c. &c.

DEALERS IN

Painis, Oils, Dye-Stuffs and Glassware.

No. 15 Main St. between Market & Chestnut, SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Agents for T. H. Warren & Co.'s and R. C. Clark & Co.'s White Lead. A call is respectfully solicited and all orders promptly attended to.

St. Louis, April 3-y

THE TIMES

MR. GEYER AND THE ANTIES.

Since the election of Mr. Geyer, and his Broadhead and Crockett letters, denouncing the "test" as foolish, (and the testers as fools, we add, as a fair deduction,) a portion of the Anties and Anti Papers have denounced him in the bitterest terms as a deceiver, and charged that he had changed his ground. In this attack they had the "heartly cooperation" of Gen. Clark, representative from this county, who seeks to place himself at the head of a test party, and had well nigh persuaded a portion of the Anties that the test was the true doctrine. The Metropolitan, the state organ, upsets the smaller craft, who have ventured too far from shore, as follows:

The conduct of Mr. Geyer, before and since his election to the United States Senate, has been the theme of much comment during the last few weeks. On the one hand, he has been abused for practising fraud, and on the other, the motives of those democrats whose patriotism rose above mere party considerations and justified them in casting their votes for him, have been maligned. We desire to state briefly our position in relation to this controversy.

The Democratic party of Missouri joined issue with Col. Benton on two vital important questions—the right of instruction and the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the territories. The first he practically denied, and the second he asserted even to the extent of incompatibility with the Constitution. The election in August were made to depend on the opinions of the candidates on these questions, the democrats everywhere declaring that they would make their established convictions in relation to these political topics a test in the Senatorial election. When the time arrived they presented a candidate of their own party who agreed with them, not only upon the doctrine of instruction and the slavery question, but upon all the measures of public policy which the democratic party has advocated for years back. It was fully ascertained by numerous ballots that they could not elect their own candidate, and the issue presented was, whether the Senatorial election should be postponed, or whether Col. Benton's place should be supplied by a sound Southern man of the whig party.

It was necessary to determine the great question with Benton, about which so much had been spoken and written, and in relation to which there had been so much heated excitement. The time had arrived for closing up the matter of Benton's appeal from legislative instructions, and for placing the state of Missouri in her proper position before the country in regard to the free soil disunionists of the north who opposed the compromise measures and pronounced the fugitive slave law "injurious and unconstitutional." Solemn duty required of members that they should send up to Washington a full senatorial delegation from Missouri, when the great peace measures which were designed to give repose and security to the Union were threatened by the Abolitionists and their allies of the North and West. These and many other considerations which might be adduced, determined Democratic members in favor of an election at once.

This course having been resolved on, Geyer and Benton were the candidates to be voted for. The choice was an easy one. Mr. Geyer fully admitted the right of instruction and denied the power of congress over slavery in the territories in the most emphatic terms. In a word, he occupied, in a published letter, democratic and southern ground on both of these great questions. He fully met the test which Democrats had made for him, and though differing with many whigs of standing and influence, he boldly and fearlessly avowed opinions on these subjects in conformity with those of orthodox Democrats. Sixteen Democrats voted for him on this ground. We approved of the deed then—and we approve of it still. We advocated his election on principle and we now justify and sustain it on principle. Democrats supported Mr. Geyer because he admitted the right of instruction to the full extent and put his principles on record against the whole batch of the Free Soil heresies. We do not understand that he has changed the principles he announced before his election. We do not believe he will.

But much is said of the Broadhead and Crockett letters. What do they amount to? Just nothing at all, so far as Democrats are concerned who supported his election. Neither do they

contradict or falsify anything he had said in his letter to Mr. Allen. Democrats required that he should deny the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the territories and admit the right of instruction. Well, he did both to the satisfaction of all. Has he denied either position since his election? No. But he says that he does not make the question of the power of Congress over slavery a test of Whig orthodoxy! Well suppose he does, did Democrats ever make such a requisition of him or anybody else? He denied the power and that was enough.

SUPREME JUDGE.
BOONVILLE, April 26, 1851.

P. R. HAYDEN, Esq.—Dear Sir:—the undersigned, members of the bar and other citizens of Cooper and the adjacent counties have been highly gratified at the mention of your name as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of this State at the ensuing August election.

These manifestations of public confidence, coming as they do from various and distant parts of the State, enhance the solicitude we have felt that you will become a candidate for that office.

An extensive and successful practice at the bar for a period of thirty years, affords every assurance that no one can be found more eminently qualified for that high and important station, than yourself.

Eagerly hoping that you may make it compatible with your interests to acquiesce in this call, we remain,
Very Respectfully,
Your friends and fellow citizens.

B. Tompkins, John G. Miller, Joseph Davis, J. L. Stephens, Wm. Douglass, J. W. Draffen, W. Adams, Wm. H. Trigg, Jas. Quarrells, James Hill, G. W. Cooke, F. L. Wadley, Jos. Ormrod, B. S. Wilson, J. T. Johnson, C. D. W. Johnson, Wm. D. Muir, Jo. G. Smith, J. B. Harvey, M. Wertheimer, N. Hutchison, Thos. R. Smith, D. Baletine, Jas. Walter, A. Kueckelhan, A. W. Simpson, D. H. Gibson, B. E. Ferry, H. C. Sloss, C. McCormick, A. Leonard, T. Shackelford, R. T. Prewitt, Wm. G. Bell, Henry M. Clark, R. W. Murray, J. J. White, Harvey Buace, G. Simmons, S. J. Tait, B. C. Clark, Jno. H. Henning, F. S. Poston, John Calhoun, Allen Hammond, F. M. Caldwell, D. Spahr, P. Pierce, W. S. Myers, A. Gibson, C. Cope, A. S. Harris, M. W. O'Bannon, C. Q. Chandler, John A. Trigg, Wm. H. Letcher, G. R. Dupuy, Robt. Dysart, Wm. O. Maupin.

BOONVILLE, May 1.
Messrs. B. E. Ferry, D. Spahr, Abiel Leonard and others.

Your communication requesting me to become a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme court has been received.

It gives me great pleasure to find among the names signed to that communication, gentlemen of all political parties, as in complying with your request I could not consent to be a party candidate.

You are at liberty, Gentlemen, to use my name as desired, and if elected, the high and responsible duties of the office shall receive my undivided attention.

Gentlemen, you will please accept my warmest gratitude for the highly complimentary and unmerited terms in which you have spoken of me.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
P. R. HAYDEN.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Articles of Exhibition.—At the close of the week ending the last of March, there had been received in London, for the great exhibition, 6,234 packages from foreign countries, 767 from the continent, 26 from Channel Islands, and 5,370 from English contributors.

It is stated that the directors of the South eastern railway have made arrangements to carry 10,000 passengers per day during the exhibition.

The eccentric, but talented Dr. Crofts, of Coventry, intends at the opening of the exhibition, to set the Thames on fire in reality. It appears that he has invented a composition to make water blaze on the application of flame, and experimentalized on a portion of the Thames.

Amongst the remarkable productions from Birmingham, at the great exhibition, there will be a piece of iron wire, for the purpose of the electric telegraph, a mile long. This is the greatest length of wire that has ever been drawn.

SENATORIAL COMPLIMENTS.
"Hale," said a brother Senator to the Senatorial representative from New Hampshire, "do you know what Cass says of you?"

"No!"

"He says you are a Granite goose."

"Just tell the General for me, will you, that he is a Michigander."

BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

The following is a letter published in the Jefferson City Inquirer, with nearly four columns of editorial comments, said to have been written by Col. Benton. The editorial states the letter to have been found at Jefferson and addressed to Judge Birch. The Inquirer says: "The original letter is in our hands. We print from the original—not from a copy—and scrupulously present it as written—spelling, capitals, stops, or no stops, paragraphs, and erasures—everything just as it came from the hand of the writer, and of this as well as of the writer, any person may satisfy himself by calling at this office, and inspecting it for himself."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22d 1849.

DEAR SIR

I have refrained from writing to you for some time trusting that each day would develop something from which I could conjecture the course that things would take.

The House of Representatives this day succeeded in electing Howell Cobb speaker by a plurality vote, thus can hardly be considered a victory; at all events it tells nothing for our cause Cobb you will recollect did not sign the Southern address, but was opposed to the whole thing Cobb, is a conservative; but it is considered a victory of the Democratic party; and Cobb has always voted and spoken right upon the slavery question, therefore the Southern men seem well satisfied.

You will see from the papers that a portion of the Southern whigs have bolted from their party. Toombs and Stephens of Georgia are the chief dissenters. I will upon the first occasion present the resolutions of our legislature to the Senate and then I suppose old Bullion will rave, the old fellow has been engaged in the Supreme Court for the last week, and I have seen but little of him and damn him I do not care whether I ever lay my eyes upon him again; I am told that he says his progress through Missouri this summer and fall was one continued triumph.

Green has written a letter to his fellow citizens of Schuyler co. which will be scattered of the State pretty extensively. I will send it into Phelps Bow-lins and Bays Districts.

We must keep up the fight without ceasing every man that can speak must take the stump every man who talk must do it. we must have men in every meeting in every groshop and upon every cellar door we must fight upon every spot where there is an enemy.

I intend to devote myself to this cause soul and body, with an eye single to the overthrow of the old apostate & Traitor.

we have I think degre?

But for a mistaken notion of policy Benton would have been excluded from all committees in the Senate and I am responsible for it, he has been degraded as it is; but an entire exclusion by the Democratic party would have told more strongly against him. I tell you sir that Benton is an object of detestation to all the Democrats, and nothing but policy prevents the same exhibition of feeling on the part of most of the Northern Senators.

I will however write again before long.

D R Atchison

"This half line is crossed out in the original by running the pen through it, but is still legible, and is given as it appears."

An Abolitionist gathering at Chelsea, in the East, lately gave the following comprehensive pledge against the fugitive slave law:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to pray it down, to talk it down, to act it down, to live it down, to vote it down.

WELL AND SIMPLY SAID.—Shelton in one of his sermons says:

"An upright is always easier than a stooping posture, because it is more natural, and one part is better supported by another; so it is easier to be an honest man than a knave. It is also more graceful."

Politeness is only kindness polished a little. For a good man to become a Chesterfield, is one of the easiest things in the world—for a bad man to become such, is however, one of the most difficult. He has not only to overcome habit but nature.

If you desire to be wise, think not yourself wise enough. He that instructs one that thinks himself wise enough, hath a fool for his scholar; he that thinks himself wise enough to instruct himself, doth have a fool for his master.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

WHEREAS there is reason to believe that a Military Expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with intention to invade the Island of Cuba a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace; and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by foreigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly power, and seek, by falsehood and misrepresentation, to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes, an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them:

And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own. Our statutes declare, "that, if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

Now, therefore, I have issued this, my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this Government, or any interference on their behalf, no matter to what extent they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct. And, therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws of the country.

Given under my hand, the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-fifth of the independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE,
By the President:

W. S. DENRICK, Acting Assistant Secretary.

LAST WORDS OF THE PRESIDENTS.—When Washington was 67 years old he laid upon his death-bed. "I find I am dying," said he; "my breath cannot last long." And again: "Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go; I believed from my first attack, I should not survive it; my breath cannot last long." And so he ceased to breathe.

More than a quarter of a century elapsed before a similar scene was witnessed. Then, on the same day, the first jubilee of the nation, Adams, at 90 years of age, and Jefferson at 83, came down to their last hour. "I resign myself to my God," said Jefferson, "and my child to my country." Soon after Adams exclaimed, "Independence forever!" and all was over. They, too, had ceased to breathe.

Five years after this, at 71 years of age, Monroe ceased to breathe.

Five years after this, at 85 years of age Madison ceased to breathe.

Nearly five years after this, at 68 years of age, Harrison remarked: "Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government; I wish them carried out; I ask nothing more." And he ceased to breathe.

Four years after this, at 78 years of age, Jackson, observed, in substance: "My sufferings, though great, are nothing in comparison with those of my dying Saviour, through whose death I look for everlasting happiness." And he ceased to breathe.

In less than three years after this, at 87 years of age, the second Adams declared: "This is the last of earth; I am content." And he ceased to breathe.

In a little more than one year after this, at 53 years of age, Polk bowed his head in baptism, confessing his Saviour. And he ceased to breathe.

The lamented Taylor at 65 years of

Two Weeks later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.

The steamer Alabama arrived to-day from Chagres, with 171 passengers.—She left Chagres on the 26th ult.

The steamer Tennessee, with accounts from San Francisco to the 1st April, had arrived at Panama. The total export of gold from San Francisco on the day the Tennessee sailed, is stated at two millions of dollars.

There had been frequent rains in the valleys and snow on the mountains, which had enabled the miners to renew their work in the diggings.

Gold gathering from the quartz rock was pursued with little success, as there was no machinery suitable for the purpose.

Agriculture is becoming an important branch of business. A large portion of the population have turned their attention this way, and if Congress will pass any law by which the farmer can be satisfied that he has a good title to the land which he may improve, the State will supply all demands for consumption in a few years.

The Indian difficulties had not yet been definitely settled.

Politics were exciting more attention. Both parties were marshalling for the contest.

The Legislature of California was still in session. No attempt had been made to elect a United States Senator, since the postponement of that question, and probably none will be made this session.

A serious difficulty occurred at San Francisco, between the Collector of the Port and the Postmaster, of that city, in relation to the mails. The Collector directed the Surveyor of the Port to proceed to the post office, and examine bags landing from the steamer Panama, as they were opened. In attempting to discharge this duty, he was rudely repulsed by the official of the post office, and denied admittance into the office. He then proceeded on board the steamer, and went into an examination of the bags, causing a detention of them. Nothing was found to justify the suspicions which led to the search. The affair created great excitement.

A great many murders are reported as having occurred in different parts of the country—the most cruel of which was the murder of Capt. E. M. Jarvis, of Texas.

The loss by the burning of Nevada City, is estimated at \$200,000.

The bill imposing a tax on foreign miners, has been repealed by the Legislature.